THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1197.] SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Wishing to employ his capital in another way, proposes to sell, at Public Vendue, on the 23d day of May next, at the Eagle Tavern, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. the following well situated and valuable PROPERTY, within this city—viz:

FIVE LOTS, between the basin of the Canal and James river—on one of these, is a good two story dwelling house, offices and garden. On another, there is a dwelling house, offices and garden, of equal value—On another, there is a smaller dwelling house and garden—The two other Lots are finely situated on the South East side of the Hay-Market Square, upon one of which there is a good lumber house.

Also, that very commodious, finely situated, two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, with a square of four Lots, (more eligible in point of situation perhaps, than any other in the city) and completely arranged offices, on which the subscriber now resides.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is wished that those who are disposed to purchase, will previously examine the premises. The last described *Square*, will be found worthy of particular attention, since there is not another *entire* square, perhaps, to be purchased on any terms.

It is well known that property in Richmond becomes daily, more and more valuable. The rapid increase of commerce and population, the great and increasing advantages of the Canal, and the establishment of a Bank, with many other public institutions, justify the opinion, that property thus situated will continue to advance in price.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of five instalments—the first falling due six months after the day of sale, and the others to succeed at an interval of six months from each other.

Should it be agreeable for purchasers to make prompt payment, a liberal discount will be made, as it is an object to obtain shares in the Bank.

D. M. Randolph.

Richmond, 20th March, 1804. 1awtds.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804.

Taliaferro and Patteson, Compl'ts. } In
AGAINST } Chancery.
Edmund Davenport, Def'nt. }

On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next, and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804.

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In
AGAINST } Chancery.
Archibald Conner, Def't. }

On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next, and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804.

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In
AGAINST } Chancery.
John Raines, Def't. }

On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June Court next, and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

At a meeting of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, of this commonwealth, to receive subscriptions in the city of Richmond, under "an act for incorporating the *Bank of Virginia*," present, Edward Carrington, Joseph Gallego, Robert Pollard, George Jefferson, P. N. Nicholas, John Brockenbrough, Thomas Rutherfoord, Benjamin Hatcher, and James F. Leitch,

EDWARD CARRINGTON, Chairman.

1st. *Resolved*, That books be opened at the Capitol, on the first Monday in May next, to receive subscriptions pursuant to the said act.

2dly. *Resolved*, with the consent of the Treasurer* of the state, that the payments be made in the Treasury Office, and that the persons, so paying, upon exhibiting the Treasurer's receipt, shall be admitted to subscribe their names on the commissioners' books.

3dly. *Resolved*, That Edward Carrington, Joseph Gallego and John Brockenbrough, be appointed a committee to notify the foregoing resolutions in two public Gazettes of this city, once a week, from the present time till the first Monday in May next.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
JOSEPH GALLEGO.
JOHN BROCKENBROUGH.

March 3th, 1804.

* For the mutual accommodation of the Treasurer and the persons meaning to subscribe, the Treasurer will receive the money at any time previous to the day appointed for opening the books by the commissioners.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Ezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, late merchants of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Wight & Harris, intend to meet on the 28th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, to make a further dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupts, when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come forward to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend; and all claims not then substantiated, will positively be disallowed.

GEORGE MARX, } *Assignees.*
RICHARD DENNY, }

Richmond, March 24th, 1804. 1aw4w

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horse, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been,

WILL stand the next season at my stable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the season, dischargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of August, when the season will expire. Excellent pasturage, securely enclosed, *gratis*. Seperate enclosures will be provided for the Mares, according to their situation, and grain furnished at the market price. Every attention shall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unquestionably been one of the best racers on the English turf. At three years old he was winner seven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the best horses then running.—Among his races of that year he won a sweepstakes of 500 guineas each—He won the great Darby stakes at Epsom, which are the most important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopsqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Forteseque stakes, eleven subscribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon course he won the Claret stakes, of 200 guineas each; beating seven capital horses, and receiving forfeit from seven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not start. At six years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran also for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he also ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the second horse for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two best horses on the English turf. He never started after he was six, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the best in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Chesnut horse DIOMED, purchased of me, by Messrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby stakes at Epsom—the Claret stakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be seen in the Racing Callendars. He is the sire of Grey Diomed, Quitlavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was sold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards sold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been sold at large prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above statement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled superiority over all the Stallions in America.

Modeira—won the Wine stakes at Fairfield in May last, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schetloni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Pearsmaker—the sweepstakes of 110 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and since purchased by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the sweepstakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr Randolph's *Wiltonia*, by Stirling, and Mr. Taylor's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the rest paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the first day's sweepstakes at Petersburg, in May last.

Mr. Bland's Chesnut Colt, the second day's sweepstakes, of 100 dollars each.

Top-gallant—the post sweepstake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greatest credit.

Lavinia—the sweepstakes at Fredericksburg, in October, the largest amount ever run for in America, twenty subscribers, 200 dollars each—nine started, the rest paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the sweepstakes in Petersburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the sweepstakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty subscribers.

Vingt-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Washington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Taylor's Skyscraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchased by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Exclusive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the present year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, sister to Juno, [the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipse] his grand dam (sister to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Fetaher's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and Blossom, by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betsey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, Sen.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000	*Tickets at 12 dolls.*		80,000
2	*Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60	*of*	500	30,000
2000	*of*	15	30,000
		Dollars,	80,600
Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.			12,000
Expence of drawing,			2,000
		Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,		*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,			10,000
1	*other Prize of*		10,000
59	*other Prizes of 500 dolls.*		29,500
2000	*of 15 dolls.*		30,000
		Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 dollars each; the price of all others will be 15 dollars.

All prizes of 15 dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commenced, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1st day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938	*Tickets at 10 dollars,*	59,380
4,062	*ditto at 15 dollars,*	70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 tickets renewed at 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2	*Prizes of 20,000 dolls.*	40,000
2	*ditto of 10,000 dolls.*	20,000
3	*ditto of 5,000 dolls.*	15,000
50	*ditto of 1,000*	50,000
1	*ditto*	155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 per cent.		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1	*other Prize of*	20,000
2	*ditto of*	20,000
3	*ditto of 5,000 dollars,*	15,000
49	*ditto of 1,000*	49,000
1	*ditto*	155
	Dollars,	125,155

NOTICE.

THIS day was committed to the jail of Hanover county, a run-away slave, who calls himself DICK; and says he is the property of Mr. William Dabney, of Albemarle county, state of Virginia. The owner of the said slave is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

PETER MASON, Jailor.

Hanover Courthouse, Feb. 26, 1804. 1aw3w.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District, November 22, 1803.

William Wilson, Plaintiff, } In
AGAINST } Chancery.
Henry Lee, and Thomas Nelson, attorney for the United States, for the Virginia district, Def'ts. }

THE defendant Henry Lee, not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

I wish to dispose of my
LOT AND HOUSES,

IN this city. Young Negroes, at a liberal valuation, will be received in part; and considerable credit given for the balance of the money.

BENJ. MOSBY.

March 2, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 3, 1804. tf.

Blank Bonds

For sale at this office.

TO COVER,

The ensuing season, at my stable in Chesterfield county, near Goode's and Bevil's Bridges,

The high bred well known English racer,

DRUID;

A CHESNUT, elegantly formed, near sixteen hands high, twelve years old. His performances have been equal to any Horse in England, as will appear by reference to the Racing Calendars—Will be let to Mares at Six Guineas the season, which may be discharged by the punctual payment of Twenty Dollars during the season; Three Guineas the leap, to be paid down; and Ten Guineas insurance; and One Dollar to the Groom in each case—The insurance money demandable if the property of the Mare be changed after the 1st of August next, at which time the season will expire. Good and extensive pasturage, and the board of boys sent with mares, *gratis*; but I will not be responsible for escapes or accidents. Mares will be fed on moderate terms, if required, for which the money must be sent.

Thomas Branch.

February 22d, 1804. 6aw3w.

DRUID was bred by Earl Grosvenor, and got by Potooooooo, (son of Eclipse) his dam (the famous Maid of Oaks) by King Herod; his grand dam, Harpy, by Machem; his great grand dam called Snapdragon, by Snap; his great great grand dam, by Regulus; his great great great grand dam by Bartlett's Childers; his great great great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the two True Blues.

DRUID started (for the first time) at New-Market, in the Craven Meeting, 1793, for a sweepstakes of 500 guineas each, (4 subscribers) and ran a dead heat with the Duke of Bedford's Top Gallant, brother to Sky-Scraper, who the same day beat lord Egremont's Gohanna for another sweepstakes—In the same meeting, Druid won a sweepstakes of 1000 guineas each, (3 subscribers) beating the Duke of Bedford's Hydra.

In 1794, New-Market Craven meeting, Druid won a sweepstakes of 500 guineas each, (3 subscribers) D. I. beating the Duke of Bedford's Top Gallant; and in the same meeting won the second class of the Oatland stakes of 50 guineas each, (21 subscribers) beating Kit Carr, Exciseman, Buzzard, Coriander, Gohanna, Heroine, Patriot and several others.

In 1795, he only started once, being used chiefly as a trial horse.

In 1796, New-Market first spring meeting, he won a sweepstakes of 200 guineas each, [4 subscribers] beating Mr. Churchill's Poet, and giving him 10lbs. the two middle miles: The day following he won a plate of 50l. beating Lord Sackville's Sylver, Mr Wilson's Eliza, and Mr. Lord's Mulespenner, the round course, four miles. Eliza afterwards won the King's plate and a great subscription, at York.

In 1797, Druid won the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Virot, Spread Eagle, and many others. He also won the main of the Oatland stakes, beating the famous Horse Berlington.

In 1798, Druid won a 50l. plate at New-Market, beating Sir C. Bunbury's Grey Hound and Mr. Girdler's Hare the round course, and won the Duke of Marlborough's plate at Oxford, beating Mr. Lade's Trufs, three mile heats.

DOCUMENTS,

Accompanying the Report of the committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of SAMUEL CHASE and RICHARD PETERS.—(Continued.)

Interrogatories on the part of the House of Representatives, to William Rawle, Esquire, upon the enquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, or either of them.

1. Were you present at the trials of John Fries, for high treason, in the circuit court of Pennsylvania, in the years 1799 and 1800?

2. Who presided on these trials?

3. What were the circumstances generally which attended them?

4. Were the counsel for the prisoner, at the first trial, permitted to argue the point, whether the offence charged amounted to high treason?

5. Were they prevented by the court from arguing the point on the second trial?

6. Was the prisoner condemned without counsel being heard in his defence?

7. Did any correspondence pass between you and the executive of the United States on that occasion—If any, of what nature?

8. Is the correspondence now in your possession?

9. Relate every thing within your knowledge that happened at the last trial?

10. Are you acquainted with the circumstances which attended the trial of Thomas Cooper for sedition?

11. Relate those circumstances.

12. Was a subpœna to summon any witness in behalf of the accused, refused? how? and by whom?

The answers of WILLIAM RAWLE to the interrogatories exhibited by directions of the committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, or either of them.

1st. I was present at both the trials mentioned in this interrogatory.

2d. James Iredell, Esq. one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, and Richard Peters, Esq. judge of the district court of the United States for the district court of Pennsylvania, presided at the trial of John Fries, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—Samuel Chase, Esquire, one of the judges of the said supreme court, and the said Richard Peters, presided at the trial which took place in eighteen hundred.

3d. To relate all the circumstances which attended these trials would be a very long narrative—I will state those which appear the most material, holding myself ready to give any further information in my power, when so required.

At the first trial of John Fries, I had applied for and obtained the assistance of Samuel Sitgreaves, Esquire, in conducting the prosecution. William Lewis, Alexander James Dallas, and William Ewing, Esquires, undertook the prisoner's defence.

I in counsel for the prosecution relied on the principles

of law laid down by the circuit court, in the case of the United States against Mitchell, (2 Dallas's Reports, 348) relative to the crime of treason.

The prisoner's counsel disputed that doctrine—contended that the offence, if Fries had been guilty of any, fell short of treason, and amounted to no more than a misdemeanor. They relied much on the act passed on the fourteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, entitled, "An act in addition to the act intituled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

Twenty one witnesses were examined on the part of the United States; three on the part of the prisoner, I thought their testimony was not useful to him.

On the ninth day of the trial the charge of the court was given to the jury. Both the judges addressed them—both held, that to assemble in numbers and to endeavor by force or intimidation to prevent the execution of a law of the United States, such assembling and attempts being for general purposes and not of a private, personal or peculiar nature, was a levying war against the United States, and amounted *to* treason; and that the act of congress before mentioned could not, if it was intended to, controul the constitutional description of treason, but that it was not intended to and did not apply to the case.

The jury at ten o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, brought in a verdict of guilty.

A new trial was moved for on the ground of one of the jury having subsequently to his being summoned, and previously to the trial, expressed his opinion on the merits of the case: and also on a supposed incorrectness in returning a greater number of jurors than the venire called for.

This part of the case is correctly stated in the 3d vol. of Mr. Dallas's Reports, page 515; which is only inaccurate in stating that the trial lasted *fifteen* days.

A new trial was ordered, and the prisoner remanded.

The prevalence of a malignant fever in Philadelphia rendered it necessary to remove the prisoners, and to hold the October session of the circuit court elsewhere.

In execution of the powers vested in the judge of the district court, by the act of the twenty fifth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, Judge Peters therefore issued an order to William Nichols, then supposed to be the marshal of the Pennsylvania district, to remove the prisoners, and adjourn the court to Norristown, a county town about seventeen miles from Philadelphia.

This measure took place, and the court was opened on the eleventh of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

But after the court had sat some days, and before the trial of John Fries could be brought on, it was discovered that the commission of William Nichols as marshal, had expired about four months before, and had not been renewed.

The session of the court was of course at an end, as the adjournment to another than the stated place of meeting could only be made by the marshal, under orders from the district judge, and no marshal then existed.

An act for reviving and continuing sujts and proceedings in the circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania having been passed on the twenty fourth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, the court met at Philadelphia on the eleventh of April, eighteen hundred.

New indictments were sent to the grand jury against all the prisoners.

It is not within my recollection whether Messrs. Lewis and Dallas were again assigned as counsel for John Fries, or whether they were expected to act in pursuance of their former appointment, nor have I any recollection that Mr. Ewing appearing any longer in his behalf.

On the sixteenth of April the grand jury returned the indictment against John Fries a true bill.

Copies of the indictment, of the lists of jurors, and witnesses were furnished to him as directed by the act of April the thirtieth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and as had been done on the former trial.

It was intended that his trial should come on the twenty second of April.

In the intermediate time, besides a great deal of civil business, Thomas Cooper was tried for a libel on the President, and three French sailors were tried and convicted of murder.

I regret that my recollection of the circumstances which took place on the twenty second, in relation to John Fries, is not so distinct as I could wish, and that I have not the benefit of notes to refresh it, similar to those which I took on the succeeding day; but to the best of my recollection the following is the substance of what then happened:

Judge Chase handed down to the table, round which the gentlemen of the bar were seated, several papers which he said the court had thought proper to draw up in order that their sentiments on the law, likely to arise in the case of treason, might be perfectly understood, which would tend to save time; that the counsel on each side were to have one, and the jury to take one out with them.

I am not sure whether Mr. Lewis and Mr. Dallas were in court at the time, or came in shortly after, but I noticed that Mr. Lewis, with an air of dissatisfaction, hastily looked over the paper and laid it down. Some of the gentlemen present began to copy the papers. It does not occur to my recollection that any thing more was publicly said about it that day—though it possibly may have been. I do not recollect that Fries was in the court that day, nor can I at present say why the trial was not brought on that day—but to the best of my recollection, it was not postponed on account of any difficulty arising from the delivery of those papers.

Twenty one persons charged with seditious combinations submitted to the court that day—and the court rose.

Shortly after the court rose, the two judges came round to my house—Mr. Peters expressed his uneasiness at what had passed—his apprehension that the counsel for Fries would not go on, and his wish that the papers could be recalled, and the thing done away. Mr. Chase expressed a doubt whether the counsel would refuse to act on that account. I confirmed Mr. Peters's suggestion, stating my opinion of the independent sentiments and characters of the Philadelphia bar, and added that I concurred in thinking it would be best to recall the papers. Mr. Chase asked me if I could get them back. I said I believed I could, and would try. They then both requested me to do so.—And after they had gone, I went out and obtained from the gentleman who had them, two or three of the papers, which I gave to Mr. Caldwell, the clerk of the court.

On the twenty third John Fries was brought up, and I am now enabled to state from my notes, the conversation which took place. I do not say that it is the whole that fell from either bench or bar, but so far as it goes I believe it to be accurate.

When Fries was asked if he was ready for his trial, Mr. Lewis addressed the court, as follows:—If employed by the prisoner at the bar, I should think myself bound to proceed; but having been assigned—Judge Chase interrupted him—you are not bound by the opinion delivered yesterday, but may contest it on both sides. Mr. Lewis proceeded—I understood that the court had made up their minds, and as the prisoner's counsel have a right to make full defence, and address the jury upon the law and the fact, it would place me in too degrading a situation, and therefore I cannot go on.

Judge Chase—You are at liberty to proceed as fully as you think proper—address the jury, and lay down the law as you think proper. Mr. Lewis, I will never address the court in a criminal case on a question of law. He then stated his ideas of the propriety of going into cases before the revolution, (in England) and if precluded from shewing what those cases were, and also from shewing that English Judges since the revolution, thought themselves bound by cases before the revolution, which in this country ought not to be, he must decline being concerned as counsel.

Judge Chase—You must do as you please. Mr. Dallas then stated his reasons for also declining to act as counsel for Fries. I have not a particular note of what he said, but he pursued the same course of argument as Mr. Lewis.

Judge Chase then observed—No opinion has been given as to facts in this case. I would not let the witnesses be examined in the combination cases that have been submitted, because I would not let the jury hear them before the trial of Fries came on.

As to the law, I knew the trial before took nine days. Common law cases were cited; that of wishing a stag's horns in the king's belly. A man's saying his son would be heir to the crown. Such cases ought not, shall not go to the jury. No cases can come before us on which I have not an opinion as to the law, otherwise I should not be fit to preside here.

I have always conducted myself with candor, and I meant to save you trouble.

It is not respectful to the court, nor the duty of counsel to say they have a right to offer any thing they please. What! decisions in Rome, France, Turkey!

No lawyer will say that common law cases are law under the statute of Edward 3d; nor justify those judges who overset the statute of William, overruled the necessity of having two witnesses to the same overt act, admitted hearsay, and other things of that kind.

It is the duty of counsel to lay down the law; not read cases which are not law.

Having thus explained the meaning of the court, you will stand acquitted or condemned to your own consciences, as you think proper to act. Do as you please.

The course will be, the attorney will open the law, state his case, produce his witnesses.

You are now informed that you will be at full liberty to controvert the law of the prosecutors; but the manner in which you shall do it, must be regulated by the court.

Judge Peters—You are to suppose that any thing done yesterday, is withdrawn.

Mr. Lewis—The paper is withdrawn; but the sentiments remain; I therefore, shall not act.

Mr. Dallas expressed the same opinion.

A short pause ensued.

Judge Chase then said—You cannot put the court into a difficulty by this conduct, gentlemen. You do not know me if you think so.

Then desiring the avenue to the prisoner's bar to be cleared, he addressed the prisoner thus:

John Fries; do you wish other counsel, or are you desirous of going on to trial? The prisoner answered, that he did not know what was best for him; but believed he would leave it to the court and jury.

I then informed the court that I did not think it proper in a capital case where an incident so new and singular had occurred, to proceed without allowing the prisoner time to consider what was the best course for him to pursue, and therefore would postpone the trial till the next day.

In this the court readily acquiesced—the prisoner was remanded, and other business taken up.

On the next day, April the twenty fourth, John Fries was again put to the bar—he told the court he relied on them for his counsel—to which Judge Chase answered—Then by the blessing of God we will be your counsel, and will do you as much justice as those who were assigned to you.

The jury were called—the prisoner challenged thirty four—the court directed those whom the prisoner passed, to be severally asked whether they had ever formed and delivered an opinion concerning the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

Three of them who answered affirmatively were set aside.

A jury was sworn, and the trial went on.

It was conducted with the utmost fairness and regularity. The conduct of the court was marked with tenderness and humanity towards the prisoner. On the evening of the second day, the evidence was closed.

I have no notes of the charge given by the court. To the best of my recollection, it agreed in substance with that given by Judges Iredell and Peters on the former trial.

After retiring for two hous, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

After the verdict was given in, the court informed the prisoner that if he, or any person for him could point out any sufficient matter to arrest the judgment—they would be heard.

On the second day of May (the last day of the session) he was brought again to the bar with Frederick Haney and John German, who had also been convicted of treason, and being severally asked if they had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed on them and no cause being shewn, sentence was passed on them.

They were all afterwards pardoned by the President of the United States.

4th. The counsel for the prisoner at the first trial were permitted to argue the point stated in this interrogatory.

5th. They were not prevented by the court from arguing that point on the second trial, unless the facts I have stated amounted to a prevention.

6th. The prisoner Fries, was on the second trial condemned in the manner I have already stated, without counsel being heard in his defence.

7th and 8th. No correspondence passed between the Executive of the United States and me upon that occasion.

9th. This interrogatory is answered in my answer to the third.

10th. I am acquainted with the circumstances which attended the trial of Thomas Cooper for sedition.

11. Referring to my introduction to the answer given to the third interrogatory, I will state the material facts to the best of my recollection.

Thomas Cooper was indicted under the act of Congress already mentioned, passed on the fourteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, for a libel on the President of the United States.

He pleaded not guilty.

I intended to have brought on the trial on the sixteenth of April.

Mr. Cooper being called on, said that he was ready to proceed, but at the same time asked Mr. Caldwell, the clerk, if he had issued the subpœna he had ordered for the President of the United States; Mr. Caldwell answered, that he had not—by order of the court.

Mr. Cooper then observed to the court, that the constitution gave no privilege to the President to exempt him from the service of a Subpœna, or the necessity of attending as a witness.

A conversation took place between the court and defendant, relative to the privileges of members of the legislature while in session, and of the President of the United States—Judge Peters appeared to differ from Judge Chase as to the former: He was of opinion that a subpœna could not regularly be served on a member of the legislature in session; because if he refused to attend while the session continued, he would not be liable to an attachment, and it was improper for a court to award process which they could not enforce. He stated the practice of the courts of Pennsylvania to write a letter to the speaker of the house, requesting the attendance of the member.—I do not recollect that Mr. Peters made any observations on the President being liable to be subpœnaed.

The defendant again urged that the attendance of the President was necessary for his defence, and spoke at some length. Judge Chase observed to the defendant, that every person has a right to compel the attendance of any other person in a court of justice—this was as binding by the constitution of the United States as the exemption from arrest in the cases mentioned in it—A citizen has a right to a subpœna against every member of the community. If they cannot be attached, the trial may be put off; but the President cannot be subpœnaed by you in the present trial, because his testimony cannot be of service to you—you cannot call on him to prove that he has acted wrong. I relate this conversation from my notes. The trial was, to accommodate the defendant, postponed till Saturday the nineteenth.

On the nineteenth the trial came on.

Several members of Congress, who I understood had been subpœnaed by the defendant, were in court, but they were not examined as witnesses.

Mr. Cooper conducted his own defence. Every possible latitude was given to him. The court allowed him to read and say whatever he thought proper. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of four hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for six months.

12th. I know nothing further of the circumstance stated in this interrogatory than I have already mentioned.

W. RAWLE.

(To be continued.)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

Believing your paper to have the most extensive circulation of any in the state, I beg permission to submit to you the following

HASTY REFLECTIONS
ON THE LATE
BANK BILL.

The greatest objections made to this bill, it seems, are on the grounds of the certain and uncontrolable influence which the state will have, in the election of its officers:—and consequently, over the direction and management of its funds. That this must be the case, no one, it is presumed, will attempt to deny. But, it is humbly suggested, not to that extravagant extent, for which some contend. For it has been said, that the *votes* which the treasurer, on behalf of the state, will have, at all elections, will alone give the state the sole and entire controul over the Bank, being himself, *ex officio*, always one of the directors. Let us examine this question a little; and first, without considering the weight which political views and considerations, will throw into the treasurer's scale.—And, that this will be such, as to render every attempt, perhaps, to raise it up, entirely fruitless, there can be no sort of question: yet, it is *possible*, to bring it to a *balance*, and even to make him kick the beam.

From observations which I have heard respecting the folly of stockholders attempting to oppose the treasurer in his votes for president, cashier and directors, it would appear, that no trouble has been taken to examine the law on this subject, and the principles, or ratio, by which the votes are to be governed: for I have heard it said, that the treasurer "would always have 3000 *dead votes*," when stockholders owning more capital than the state, namely, 300,000 dollars, would not have any thing like that number. This, it is believed, is not the fact, nor can ever be the case: for, if individuals or copartnerships, should subscribe for no more shares than they can vote upon, agreeably to the ratio admitted by law, *i. e.* for no more than 190 shares for the greatest stockholder, which gives 30 votes, (and no individual can give more) there could be no meeting of stockholders called together, who would not have precisely as many votes as the treasurer: and *four times* as many votes as the treasurer *can* give, *might* be given, if no more (a thing not to be expected) than one share should be subscribed by any individual, &c. If I am correct in this idea, then it follows, that if the stockholders so convened, should be *unanimous* against the treasurer's ticket, (a circumstance, to be sure, never to be expected) the votes would be equally divided, as far as 3000 shares would go. The following scale is submitted, to support the suggestion, thus hastily submitted to the consideration of the public.

"The treasurer," says the law, "on behalf of the "state, shall have a *vote or votes* equal to the greatest "number of votes which shall be given at the said elec- "tion on any 3000 shares held by the greatest number of "stockholders; and moreover, the treasurer of the state, "for the time being, shall be *one, ex officio*."

Now, if the treasurer is to vote, *more or less*, in proportion to the number of shares held by the stockholders present, (and the law appears to be silent as to the number of stockholders necessary to choose directors) the following scale will prove the correctness of my supposition.

A subscribing for	1 sh. gives	1 vo.
B	2	2
C	4	3
D	6	4
E	8	5
F	10	6
G	14	7
H	18	8
I	22	9
K	26	10
L	30	11
M	36	12
N	42	13
O	48	14
P	54	15
Q	60	16
R	68	17
S	76	18
T	84	19
U	92	20
V	100	21
W	110	22
X	120	23
Y	130	24
Z	140	25
a	150	26
b	160	27
c	170	28
d	180	29
	190	30
	2151	465

Admitting the whole number of votes on the stockholders shares, votes.

And the treasurer would have no more than his proportion, say 648—for As 2151 : 465 :: 3000 : 648

As 2151 : 465 :: 12000 : 2594

We will now suppose that stockholders subscribing in this ratio, (and it is presumed that no prudent man, or copartnership, will subscribe for more money than he can vote upon) it is clear that 465 votes could be given, and no more, on 2151 shares, thus subscribed. The treasurer then is to give as many votes as shall be given by the greatest number of stockholders having 3000 *shares*; but there being at this election only 2151 voters, he must surely vote in proportion to the number of shares present, which will give him no more than 465 votes, as he can only have as many votes as the greatest number of stockholders at said election, *having* 3000 *votes*, or *under*, it is presumed: for it must be remembered, that the whole capital admits of but 15000 shares, one-fifth of which is to be subscribed by the state, leaving 12000 to be subscribed by individuals, or copartnerships; so that, if these shares should be taken up by 12000 subscribers of one share each, or by 6000 of two shares, and they should all appear in person or by proxy, there would be 12000 votes, in which cases only, it is, that the treasurer can have 3000 votes, the greatest possible number that he can have: so, if 300 stockholders, owning 10 shares each, should vote, there would be 1800 votes given by them, and no more by the treasurer; because, there would be no more than "3000 *shares held by the greatest number of stockholders, at said election.*" In like manner, 30 stockholders, owning 100 shares each, amounting to 300,000 dollars each, the full capital of the state, would have 630 votes. The treasurer the same—the greatest number of shares held by stockholders, &c. being 3000; and so, with any number of shares subscribed agreeably to this scale, or in other words, as hath been already observed, if stockholders should subscribe for no more money than they can vote upon, they will always be able to *balance* the treasurer, and *may* weigh him up, because they would vote upon more money—for it is not understood, I presume, that the treasurer, under the words "shall have a *vote or votes* "equal to the greatest number of votes which shall be "given at said election on any 3000 shares," &c. shall vote 1200 votes, in case there should be 60 stockholders, owning 100 shares each, making 6000 shares, or in proportion to any other greater number above 3000 shares—for if this be the fact, then indeed, is the law infinitely more defective than I have yet heard it represented to be;—and illiberal in the extreme, it certainly is, to make the best of it, as I trust I have done; for I have, as yet, considered the question in the most favorable point of views as it relates to the influence, which may be fairly called uncontrolable, which the state will possess over the Bank, having supposed, what never can happen, that the stockholders will be unanimously opposed to the views and wishes of the late legislature. Let us now, then, take another view of the subject.

We have been told that it was avowed in the legislature, that this Bank was to be established for political purposes, and that at any time the state might assume the entire controul over it.* The truth of this cannot be denied. Will not the present ruling party then, subscribe to their utmost to promote the objects which their leaders may have in view? Dare the treasurer act otherwise in his choice of directors, however much he might wish to do so, than he may be instructed by the rulers of his party? And will he not be the proxy for all the absentees of his party? What prospect then will there be left for the merchants of Virginia, a vast majority of whom, (meaning those of capital and of importance to the farmer and the planter) are of the federal party, to have the least controul over the management of their stock, after the Bank shall be in operation a year or two? True,—there are some federal names introduced into every commission for receiving subscriptions. But who is there so ignorant, as not to see the object of this artful and insidious measure? They are held out as *decoy-ducks* to lure the unsuspecting and unwary into the democratic nets;—which, when filled, these gentlemen will be thought of no more, except a prominent character, peculiarly fitted for the office of president, and to whom both parties seem to look up *for the present*: and very possibly, from a few others, of some celebrity of name and capacity, some half dozen may be selected at the *outset*, of whom to make a cashier and four or five directors, merely to give the appearance of liberality and independent conduct in the treasurer. But how long it is likely, that a principle so repugnant to the temper and wishes of the democratic party, from the president of the United States, down to every little prattling politician, would be suffered to govern the treasurer? Just so long, and no longer, than the Bank shall be well established—the regulations well understood—the rules for doing business clearly marked out, and all those embarrassments, incidents and inconveniencies, which usually attend institutions of this nature, at their commencement, shall be overcome and rendered easy. For, when we hear, as we frequently do, a wish expressed, that the president of the United States would drive from office, no matter how low or unimportant, every federal character—no matter how "*capable, how honest, or how faithful to the constitution,*" what folly would it be to calculate upon any federal man being elected to this Bank, any longer than he may be wanting to answer the sinister views of the present ruling party! Let the thing therefore be well understood.—Let the child of democracy have its proper and true name. Call it at once the DEMOCRATIC BANK OF VIRGINIA. Who can make any objection to it? The legislature had a right to create such a Bank, and the admirers of it, have an equal right to nourish and foster the babe, and bless the promising child. On the other hand, it will be admitted, it is hoped, that the federalists have a right to withhold their aid in putting the bantling upon its legs, and giving it strength, if they should believe that it is intended, when fully able to act, to work no good for them: and it is further hoped, that they may do so, without being called "enemies to the state!" They will not object, to be sure, to give the thing nourishment, whensoever they may find it convenient and advantageous so to do: but to contribute to raise at once the infant to manhood, it is presumed, there will be found very few indeed, of the federal party, who will manifest a solicitude for this honor; or in other language, to be the patrons of a monster, that was conceived in ENMITY AND SIN; that was brought forth in UNRIGHTEOUSNESS; and is intended to be brought up in INIQUITY.

A CITIZEN OF PETERSBURG.

Petersburg, 29th February, 1804.

Just as I was putting this under cover, a friend stept in with two of your papers, to shew me the first and second numbers of CANDIDUS.

I am at some loss to determine whether the author was in jest, or in earnest, when he wrote them. If the latter, there can be little doubt but he is one of those wealthy democrats whom we sometimes meet with, having more money than correct ideas, or sound understanding. He is very friendly to Banks. So it would seem, since he wishes one on any terms. And he must have such an high opinion of the *sagacity* and *wisdom*, as well as the *integrity* and good *intentions* of our late legislature, as to believe that nothing impure could have came from their hands; and that they intended it should be governed upon liberal principles. He affects to believe too, that those who are to represent the present ruling party of our country, will really act themselves, and with liberality and independence, instead of appearing as mere puppets whensoever votes shall be wanting. Nothing can equal such absurdity, except some of this acute writer's calculations and conclusions; for what man among us, of common sense and reflection, and capable of ascertaining the precise number of votes which any stockholder may be able to give, on one, to one hundred and ninety shares, and that they may be subscribed by men of different political opinions, but must laugh at the assertion, that the state, or in other words, that the same politics and views, which gave birth to this bill, will not have the preponderance; and such an one too, as will barely be within the compass of probability to balance. As well might this sagacious writer have said, that such a fresh, in James River, as we had about 30 years ago, would not now carry before it, all the little fish-dams and weirs, that might be constructed in it.

The arguments which he has offered, if they may be so called, and the rare conclusions which he has drawn from hypothesis of his own choosing, are certainly too puerile to merit attention, but that, from the confidence with which they are given, and the challenge which he has thrown out to refute them, they may beguile some of the honest, but uninformed of our countrymen, who might wish to dispose of some money in a state Bank. Influenced by this consideration, and this alone, I will employ the first leisure hour, which my pressing avocations will permit, to expose the fallacy of this author's arguments—and to prove that DECEPTIO, would have been a much more consistent signature for *such opinions*, than the amiable one of CANDIDUS, which he has assumed. Why did he not shew both sides of the picture to the public?—That, indeed, would have been *candid*—but it would not have suited the author's views.

We may say of these two rare productions—

"*Quantum est in rebus inane.*"

"How much of emptiness we find in things."

This has been kept back in consequence of my absence, and from a wish to forward the packet by a safe private opportunity. I now expect to drop it in the Post-Office box myself, while in Richmond, when I may take an opportunity to have some conversation with you on the subject.

March 10th, 1804.

Since coming to town, I have seen the 3d and 4th numbers of Candidus, both of which, I am persuaded, the public will consider already as fully answered, and completely refuted, as if I had written on purpose to refute them, and shall therefore take no further notice of them or the author, for the present, than to recommend to his consideration the following line from Phæd. Fab.

"*Prætia mobilium, multa agendo nihil agens.*"

"Out of breath to no purpose and very busy about nothing."

Richmond, 22d March, 1804.

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* "*Quid Domini facient audent cum talia fures.*"

"What will not *masters* do when *servants* thus presume."

Sports of the Pit.

A MAIN of 21 Cocks to be fought at Jeremiah Vaughan's Tavern, in Osborne's, on Monday the 2d of April next, for Fifty Dollars a battle, and Five Hundred the odd, to continue three days.

March 24, 1804. 3°

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1804.

☞ TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Citizen of Halifax is received, and will be attended to—as also *A Citizen of Petersburg*.

We have it from undoubted authority, that Monsieur Pichon, minister from the French government, residing in the city of Washington, has been recalled; and that a person has arrived, who is immediately to fill his place. We are at a loss to conceive the object of this sudden and unexpected measure, but time will no doubt develope it. (*Telegraphe.*)

LONDON GHOST.—Notwithstanding the sad catastrophe occasioned by the Hammersmith Ghost, another apparition has appeared. This nightly wanderer has chosen St. James's Park for a place of rendezvous, where it has been regularly seen by the soldiers on guard for upwards of a week past, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the morning. A few nights ago, it was observed at a late hour by one of the Cold-stream Regiment, whilst on duty, near the Royal Cockpit. The poor fellow is ready to swear that he saw pass by him a woman without a head. The more he reflected, the more terrified he became, as he knew all the Parkgates had been fastened for some hours, and therefore could not suppose it to be some one who had got into the Park for the purpose of frightening him. The soldier is sure it was not a person dressed up in a white sheet, because he could plainly discern the arms; and notwithstanding his great alarm; he observed that the shoulders of the *ghost* were the highest parts of it;—he therefore concluded, whatever it might be, that it had got no head. This man was considered as one of the most resolute men in the regiment. He was, however, taken ill immediately on his leaving guard, and the next day sent to the hospital, where he still remains. On Tuesday, one of his comrades having heard of the affair, and having to take the same watch that night, was resolved to look out for the *ghost*, and to speak to it; accordingly, at the usual time, her ghostship paid him a visit. She appeared again without a head, and entered the Park from the end of Queen-street, near to the Royal Cockpit. This veteran, who had often braved a cannon ball, was now panic-struck at a *shadow*.—He described himself to have got a *locked jaw*, and when he wanted to cry, "who comes there," he could not utter a word. Although he was *tongue tied*, it does not appear however, he was *leg tied*; for on the ghost seeming inclined to be better acquainted with him, he quitted his post, and ran with all possible speed to the guard room, where he had scarce recited the dismal story to the serjeant, before he fell into strong fits, and continued so ill afterwards, that he was taken to the hospital on Wednesday, where he is now confined to his bed. Another time this *headless ghost* held its midnight revels in an empty house behind the armoury room, and amused itself for some time in opening and shutting the windows; but what is most remarkable of all, the apparition called out as lustily for a light, as if it had got a boatswain's *head* upon its shoulders. Having finished its pranks in the empty dwelling, the soldier who was a witness to this novel scene, observed this dreadful spectre to pass by him at the distance of 50 yards, and *walked* over the *park paling* as easy as he could step over a *straw*; it then proceeded towards the canal, and vanished from his sight. There are several other stories current amongst the Cold-stream Regiment respecting the nocturnal gambols of this *ghost*, and it is said, that several soldiers, besides those already mentioned, have seen, whilst on duty, what they supposed a supernatural phantom, which has so affected them, that they were taken ill immediately, and sent to the hospital; but, be that as it may, it is an undoubted fact, that two sentinels have been sent there from the effect of fright, whatever may have been the real cause of it.—*Courier.*

Extract of a Letter from an officer on board the Philadelphia frigate, dated at Tripoli.

"As I am using the only pen and ink, except one that the capt. is using, which we can procure, I have only time to tell you, that yesterday, at 12 o'clock, while in chase of one of the enemy's ships of war, we ran aground a few miles to the eastward of the fort and town of Tripoli, which being very soon perceived, the gun boats flocked out upon us. We fought the ship as long as we could do any good, and tried every expedient of seamanship to get her off, but alas, in vain—About four oclock in the afternoon, we were obliged to haul our colours down, before we did that we cut away the foremast.—When they first came on board us they behaved remarkably well, but when the rabble got on board, I never saw or heard of such plunder as they made, they drove us into their boats without any clothes, but what we had on. I had to fight with two of them for some time to secure my great coat, and by scuffling I saved my money and watch. The captain was robbed of his watch money and epaulets, the latter the Bashaw returned to him. Before we got on shore, we were treated most brutally, some of the officers had their coat, vest and cravat taken off. After we got on shore, they treated us very well. We were all shewn to the Bashaw in his audience chamber, surrounded by guards. We now inhabit the American house, as it is called. It is the house that our consul inhabited, and are upon our parole of honor not to leave the place without permission, and that cannot be till we are all ransomed together, as the Bashaw will not receive ransom for one at a time, but must have all together. Unfortunately there was none of our vessels off here, but us, or else we should have gone on board them—The only person that has been attentive to us, or interested himself, is the Danish consul—none of the other consuls have been near us—they all hoisted their flags this morning. If the Danish consul had not behaved as well as he has, we should have been badly off. He has seen himself to every thing necessary to make us comfortable. Our capt. behaved remarkably well, very much like the officer, seaman, and gentleman, and I shall always feel a very great regard for him. He has made repeated enquiries for our clothes, but without effect."

A postcript to the above letter says, that the wind had commenced a gale, and it was expected the frigate would bilge.

BOSTON, March 14.

Late from Europe.—Capt. Gardner, from Amsterdam, which he left the 14th of February, informs, that at the time of his departure the Dutch were in daily expectation that the English, under Sir Sidney Smith, would make an attempt to burn the shipping in the New Dieppe, which consisted of three ships of the line, two frigates, and two sloops ready for sea; four line of battle ships in ordinary, twenty five large transports for carrying troops, and a number of Dutch merchantmen. An English fleet of five sail of the line, three frigates and smaller vessels, were seen every day close in with the land. In consequence of which the garrisons on the Texel and Helder had been reinforced with 2000 Dutch troops.

The preparations in Holland for the Grand Expedition, continued with unbated activity; and the failing of the troops was considered as at hand.

FROM RUSSIA.—Capt. Page, of the Minerva arrived at Providence from St. Petersburgh, informs, that Mr. Morris, of Philadelphia, arrived there, and was acknowledged as Consul from the United States, which circumstance, it was generally believed, would lead to a conclusion of a treaty of commerce, on a footing with the most favored nations.

It was currently reported at Cronstadt, that orders had been issued by his Imperial Majesty to put 30 ships of the line in commission, and that large bodies of troops and seamen were to be assembled, in consequence of threatening language used by Bonaparte to the Russian Ambassador.

NEW-YORK, March 22.

The regular trading ship Oneida Chief, captain Kemp, arrived at this port yesterday in 25 days from London, and has politely furnished the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the evening of the 20th Feb. and Prices current and Lloyd's lists to the 17th inclusive; from which we have selected many interesting political and commercial articles.

Capt. Kemp reached the Banks of Newfoundland in 12 days after his departure from London.

The King of England, we are verbally informed, had a relapse on the 21st February.

Capt. Goddin, of the brig Eagle, left Bordeaux on the 21st Feb. a few days previous to which time Gen. Augereau passed through that city from the borders of Spain, with an army of 40,000 men, and embarked in the flat-bottomed boats for Rochefort. Intelligence had been received of his safe arrival at the Isle of Rhe. These troops were to join in the expedition against England, which was said to be on the eve of taking place.

For the convenience of being near the coast, the seat of the French Government (according to a report generally believed) is to be removed to Dunkirk. Several of the ministers left Paris for that purpose.

The vessels in the port of Bordeaux was embargoed during the embarkation of Gen, Augereau.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

A Mail from Hamburgh arrived yesterday morning, the principal contents of which are given in another part of our paper. Respecting the preparations for the invasion of this country, we find little intelligence beyond that of which we were previously possessed. From the Hague it is stated, that some divisions of the Batavian troops, under the command of Generals Dumoncean, Cras, and Quatta, have received orders to march to the Texel, where a fleet of men of war and transports is collected for their conveyance to the English coast; while letters from Amsterdam say, that the expedition will not fail before the end of March, owing to the length of time that is requisite to collect the several flotillas at Boulogne, which, when complete, will consist of not less than 1500 vessels of different descriptions. This statement of the probable delay of the attempt may however, be intended merely for the purpose of deception, in order to put us off our guard; but if this be really the intention of our enemy, he will find himself completely disappointed in his object. We possess at present a proud and commanding station, from which neither the force nor the artifice of the enemy is capable of removing us; and come when he may, he will find us ready to give him the reception he merits. That every effort is making to render the hostile preparations still more formidable than they are at present, we have every reason to believe; and know, indeed, that some time since orders were issued by the First Consul for the building, with all possible dispatch, of several hundred strong armed vessels, of a description similar to those lately captured by two of our frigates of La Hogue, and that near five hundred of them are already completed in the different ports of the Republic. To collect these at any given point will necessarily require some time, and if any further delay takes place it will we are persuaded, arise from this circumstance alone. Of the military movements in Holland, the following statement is given in an article from the Hague, of the 25th ult.

"A remarkable bustle and movement has within these few days been observed among the Batavian land forces intended to take a part in the expedition against the British Islands. Of the 16 battalions of infantry which are destined for the expedition, and which had already been stationed at a greater or less distance around the Texel, seven of them are on their march, in order to draw nearer to that central point, two of them are in motion from Medemblicks and Horn to the Helder. One proceeds from Enkhizen to Scageburg; one from Enkhuizen to Schagen; one from Amsterdam, and two from Harderwick for Alkinar."

Fresh disturbances have broke out in Egypt, which to all appearance, have been the effect of French intrigue. The Arnauts and Arabs are stated to have risen in rebellion, and taken possession of Alexandria; in consequence of which, all the foreign agents, except the French Commercial Commissioner, have left the place. The latter circumstance alone affords sufficient ground of suspicion with respect to the part which the agents of France are now acting in that unhappy country: while the movements in Lower Italy, and on the shores of the Adriatic, leave but little doubt of the perfidious intentions of Bonaparte with regard to the Turkish Empire. We entertain a confident hope however, that any attempts which the enemy may be induced to make, will be effectually frustrated by the indefatigable vigilance of our squadron in that direction.

From Hanover we learn that the French gen. not only continues, but almost daily increases, his oppressive exactions in that country. A new requisition of 1000 horses, and a quantity of great coats has been made, and an additional sum of 1,6000 000 francs has been demanded for the use of the troops. The enemy are besides carrying off all the cannon from the different fortresses; and the whole country labours under the severest distress. Russia, as we have already stated, is by no means an inattentive observer of these and other similar proceedings in the north. An immense military force is certainly collected on the frontiers of that empire, and the number of troops now ready to act, in case of necessity, is stated to exceed 200,000.

At a late hour, last night, we received a variety of extracts from the Paris Journals to the 26th ult. We find by these, that the Minister of Marine has has returned to Paris from the coast, which he appears to have very minutely inspected. It was reported that the First Consul proposed to set out once more from the capitol on the 25th, while other accounts said that his departure would be further delayed for two or three weeks. On the 22d a Deputation of the Legislative Body did homage to Bonaparte and his Lady, after which the Consul reviewed the troops, and presented colours to some Italian and other regiments. Some of the former have marched for the coasts for the purpose of being employed in the expedition against England. From Brest and the other ports, there is no news worthy of notice.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Admiral Cornwallis, off Brest, dated the 8th instant, at which time he had just been joined by the Monotaur, of 74 guns, and the San Joseff, of 112 guns all well.

Indisposition of the King.

It is with extreme regret we announce, that His Majesty is again much indisposed. Yesterday morning it was found necessary to send for Sir Francis Milman, Dr. Heberden, of Pallnall, and Dr. Dundas, of Richmond, who continued with His Majesty the greater part of the day. The Duke of Clarence, Kent, and Cambridge, went to the Queen's House in the afternoon, where they continued till a late hour last night; and the Prince of Wales, with the most becoming filial anxiety, sent several times to enquire the state of His Majesty's health. In the course of the day great numbers of the Nobility left their cards of enquiry; and, with a commendable attention to the public feeling, the following Bulletin was issued at noon:

"His Majesty is much indisposed to day."

February 16.

We are extremely sorry to state that His Majesty's indisposition has not yet taken a favourite turn. The Bulletin given out yesterday, for the satisfaction of the numerous enquirers of all ranks was

His Majesty is to day much the same as he was yesterday.

(Signed) T. TILLMAN.
W. HEBERDEN.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

(The last night but two this season.)

Mrs. GREEN's BENEFIT.

On Monday Evening, April 2d, 1804, will be presented, a Play, translated from the German of Kotzbue, called

The STRANGER;

OR,

Misanthropy and Repentance.

End of the play, an occasional Epilogue, by Miss Green.

A Song, "Bright Chanticleer," by Mrs. Green.

To which will be adddd, the Musical Entertainment of the

Children in the Wood.

☞ *Tickets to be had as usual, and of Mrs. Green, at Mr. Shields's.*

—NOTICE—

THAT *Books* will be opened, on the first Monday in next month, [*April*] in the *Counting Room* of *Robert Gamble & Son*, at twelve o'clock—for receiving subscriptions to the "*Richmond and Columbia Turnpike Company.*" Those who may become subscribers are hereby notified, that the first day of May next, conformably to the act of assembly, is designated for the general meeting of the share-holders, for the purpose of appointing directors.

By order of a meeting of the managers, held at the Eagle Tavern in Richmond, March 21st, 1804.

R. GAMBLE, Chairman.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 6th day of March, 1804,

BETWEEN

Peter Gordon, James Stephenson, jun. as trustee for the said Peter Gordon; Joseph Riddle and Company, and John Shackleford, trustee for the said Joseph Riddle and Company, Plaintiffs,

AND

John Field and Henry Field, Defendants.

THE defendant John Field, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

The Broad-Rock Jockey Club Races

WILL commence on Tuesday the 8th day of May, and will continue four days. The first day the Jockey Club Purse of 400 dollars, 4 mile heats; 2d day, the Proprietor of the Field's Purse of 200 dollars, 3 mile heats; the 3d day, the Jockey Club Cup of 100 dollars value, 2 mile heats, free for all ages; no person permitted to start for the Cup but members of the Club, and for their only benefit. The 4th day, a Sweepstakes for 4 years old Colts and Fillies, 2 mile heats—Entrance 100 dollars, half forfeit. The subscription to close on the 15th day of April; 4 subscribers, or no race. The weights and rules for these races are agreeably to the Richmond Jockey Club Rules—Weights as below.

Aged Horses,	133lbs.	
6 *years old,*	128	*Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.*
5 *years old,*	112	
4 *years old,*	106	
3 *years old,*	90	

The treasurer requests the members of the Club to be pointed in paying up their subscriptions on or before the day of running.

Thomas Cheatham, *Treasurer.*

☞ The members of the Club are requested to meet at the Broad-Rock Course the day preceding the Jockey Club Purse, at 4 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of making some regulations for the different days running.

March 29th, 1804.

Valuable Lands,

Beautifully situated on York River, for sale, for Ready Money.

BY virtue of a decree of Gloucester county court, made in a suit in chancery depending therein, betweeen Overton Colby and James Rose, testamentary guardians of George D. Spratt, complainants, and Abijah Tufts, and Anne his wife, who was widow of Thomas Booth, dec. and others, defendants, will be sold, a tract of LAND, containing 636 1/2 acres, called Chelsea; also, one other tract of 330 acres, known by the name of Hall's tract, on the premises the 22d of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, to satisfy the complainants the sum of 745l. 19s. 8d. with the interest due thereon, the costs of the suit, and the contingent charges; which said tracts of land will be laid off by the commissioners to suit purchasers.

At the same time and place, will be sold, the residue of the aforesaid tracts, after satisfying the aforesaid debt, interest and costs, together with a valuable grist Mill Seat, with a Saw-Mill already erected, by virtue of a decree of the said court, in a suit in chancery therein depending between Thomas B. Fox, complainant, and the same defendants; also the residue of a certain tract, purchased by the said Thomas Booth in his life time of Mann P. Burwell, after satisfying the said Burwell the purchase money due him, to satisfy the said Thomas B. Fox the sum of 5285 dollars and 78 cents, together with the interest due thereon and the costs of suit, &c.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold, a tract of 305 acres of LAND, adjoining the above mentioned tract called Chelsea, together with one other tract of 47 acres, and also one other tract of 210 acres, by virtue of a decree of the said county court in a suit in chancery between Mann P. Burwell, complainant, and the same defendants, to satisfy the sum of 1901. 7s. 9d. with interest due thereon, and the further sum of 22l. 13s. with interest, together with the costs of suit and all charges which may reasonably accrue.

M. Anderson.
William Booth.
William Hall.
Nich's. Hazlett.
J. Kuningham.

Gloucester county, March 21, 1804. 12aw6w

NOTICE.

UNDERSTANDING that the Hon. Executive have appointed an additional Notary Public, for this district, I conceive it necessary to give notice, that I shall still continue to do business in that line, however inconsiderable the profits may be to me—conscious that no just complaint could have been made of inattention in me to the duties of my office, I flatter myself that those who have confided in me for 20 years past, will still favor me with their business, which shall be performed faithfully and punctually by

A. BLAIR.

City of Richmond, March 28, 1804. 12aw3w

The Subscriber

WISHES to contract for the digging of a foundation 60 by 100 feet square, and offers an advantageous engagement to undertakers for the erection of a Building of the above dimensions of stone and brick.

The stone for facing it to the water tables is already hewn, is of the best quality, and now on the spot. A considerable proportion of the brick is made, and near earth enough dug near the foundation, to complete the house. The site of the building is at the termination of the street leading from the Toll Bridge to Byrd's Warehouses—Further particulars will be made known on application to JOHN MAYO.

Richmond, March 9th, 1804.

Sports of the Pit.

ON Easter Monday and Tuesday, the Equestrian Circus in the Hay-Market Garden will be appropriated to the Sports of the Pit. Many bye battles are already made, and a number of the best Cocks collecting, to accommodate such as are fond of the amusement, who have not fowls of their own.

And on Saturday following, a Battle Royal of Cocks will be fought at the same place. Many are already entered, and the subscription will be kept open 'till that day, when a number of bye battles are also to be fought. S. RANGER,

Keeper of the Pit.

Hay-Market, Richmond, March 27, 1804.

☞ Public notice is hereby given,

That the Court of Hustings for the city of Richmond, will at the next court to be held, for the said city, on the second Monday in next month, proceed to appoint one fit and suitable person, to act as Inspector of manufactured tobacco within the city aforesaid for the term of one year, by virtue and in pursuance of an act of the last session of Assembly, entitled, "An act to amend an act concerning the manufacture of tobacco."

By order of the court.

Andrew Stevenson.

March 28, 1804.

The business heretofore carried on under the firm of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. in this place, will from the first of April next be conducted under that of POLLOK, TREDWAY & Co.

Manchester, March 28, 1804.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mewburn, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.
Fine Laces & Edgings.
Luftrings and Satins.
Silk Muslins.
Italian Crapes.
Feathers and Flowers.
Fashionable Ribbons.
Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Satin and Luftring Umbrellas.
Gloves & Glove Ties.
Moleskin Vest Patterns.

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.
Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.

TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.
Spanish Segars, of a superior quality.

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the subscribers will offer for sale, at Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or less, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was devised by John Jude, to his daughter Jane, wife of the said John Price. This sale is made to satisfy a debt of 450£. with interest from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the said John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

January 2, 1804.

☞ The Sale of the above mentioned property was postponed by the mutual consent of all the parties. It will now positively be sold on the 20th day of April next.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

March 6, 1804.

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell,* and two other persons, of the name of *Gale*, supposed to be residents of the state of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, some time in July or August last, to purchase *Slaves*, are desired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who sold him to Mr. WARE. He is a stout, active, strong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He says that, in September last, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a schooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above persons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* sold him somewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new master before he set off to the *Northward*, under the assumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The subscriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him some years. His owner is requested to come, or send for him, and on producing such credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertisement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 18, 1804. tf

Williamsburg, February 13th, 1804.

COMMITTED to this jail a run-away man named SQUIRE, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and says he belongs to the estate of Allen Cocke, deceased, of Surry county, and formerly the property of Lyttleton Tazwell, Esq. of this place. The owner is desired to prove the property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. 6t. JAMES TAYLOR, Jailor.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, &c. to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

For Sale,

ABOUT 450 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp's and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Westham, and six miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good soil—convenience to the seat of government; a handsome situation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill seat, with permission to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good spring water.

The subscriber would be glad also to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. These houses are not finished, but they will be completed in course of the spring, and one of them is now in sufficient forwardness to shew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th January, 1804. } tf Apr.

I AM in want of a situation in a Store, or as Clerk. Apply to John P. Shield's Tavern, where I may be seen.

March 14, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of William Wingo, deceased, late of King William county, will please to make them known previous to the first day of May next, in order that provision may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea against any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,

Administrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

House-Building, Cabinet Work, &c.

YEAMANS SMITH,

INFORMS the Public, that he has commenced business in this city, near the Hay-Market Garden, in the following branches of his profession: Brick Laying, Carpenter's Work, Joiner's Work, Painting and Glazing.

He also polishes Marble, carves any sort of Figure in stone or wood, paints so as to imitate Marble or Mahogany, makes all sorts of Composition Ornaments for Chimney pieces, takes Likenesses in Wax, either Bust or in Bas-relief; Paints, Gilds and Varnishes, in the neatest manner, Carriages, Signs, &c. &c.

Richmond, March 7th, 1804.

FOR SALE

EIGHT LIKELY YOUNG

MULES,

In good order, and of proper age to be broke and put to work. They will be sold on low terms, for cash, or a bill on New York.—Application in my absence to be made to Mr. Thomas Keese.

William Heth.

Curles, March 15, 1804. 2w.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

					Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,				20,000
1	do.				10,000
1	do.				5,000
5	do.	of	1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	of	500	——	3,000
10	do.	of	200	——	2,000
20	do.	of	100	——	2,000
100	do.	of	50	——	5,000
250	do.	of	30	——	7,500
420	do.	of	25	——	10,500
1,500	do.	of	20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of	15	——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,				250
1	do.	after	2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after	3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after	4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after	5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after	6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after	8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after	10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after	12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after	13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after	14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,				150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.				
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,				150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the inverytended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

☞ TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY *from the subscriber, about the 10th of last month, a likely mulatto girl, named*

Charlotte;

about 16 or 17 years of age—5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high—slender made—has a very pleasing countenance when spoken to—her articles of clothing are not recollected, as she took with her a variety. I am inclined to believe that she is harbored about Richmond. Any person delivering the said girl to me, living on the lower end of Hanover, or to Mr. William Meredith, living with Dr. M'Caw in Richmond, or secure her in jail so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward.

John Meredith.

Hanover, March 17, 1804. 3w

Valuable Property.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable unimproved

Lot of Ground,

situate on the main street in the city of Richmond, containing about sixty six feet in front and running one hundred feet back, on the cross street leading to the basin of the canal, and immediately opposite to the corner stores now in the occupancy of Messrs. Pickett Pollard and Johnston, and that of Mr. Cha's. Spencer. The numerous advantages attending this property needs no comment, its situation being in the centre of business renders it an object for public or private employment, and is perhaps the most eligible in this city for either. Any person desirous of purchasing will be treated with privately on application at any time between this and the first day of May next, and if not sold previous to that day, the same will be offered for sale at public auction, on the fifth day of that month, and the terms thereof made known.

John M'Enery.

Feb. 13th, 1804.

THE Subscriber will receive until the 14th day of next month, at the public manufactory of arms,

PROPOSALS

for furnishing the commonwealth of Virginia, for the Cavalry thereof, Six Hundred pair of HOLSTERS, and Six Hundred SWORD BELTS.

He will also receive, until the above date, Proposals for erecting a HOUSE in the city of Richmond, for the preservation of public Ordnance.

JOHN CLAKE.

March 20th, 1804. ts4May

RAN-AWAY some time the last winter, a Negro Man named DAVEY, belonging to the estate of Christopher Robinson, dec. He is a small dark fellow, with a thin visage, about sixty years of age; he was hired out the beginning of the year, and in a short time left his master. It is understood that he followed his wife, who had just before been removed from Gloucester to the plantation of Warner Washington, Esq. in Frederick, by Miss Mildred Rootes, to whom she belonged. The wife's name is Nemimo. It is supposed the fellow is still near her, wherever she may now be. I will give TEN DOLLARS, in addition to what the law allows, to any person who will deliver him to me in Gloucester, or half that sum to have him secured in jail, so that I recover him. I warn all persons not to employ him in any manner, nor suffer him to remain on their plantations.

Wm. CUSTIS, Executor of C. Robinson.

Gloucester, Highgate, Jan. 16, 1804. 3m

N. B. It is understood that he has obtained a pass. Whose name is to it, is not known. It is requested when he is apprehended, that the pass may be secured and delivered with him. W. C.

Sports of the Turf.

THE Jockey Club Purse Races at Powatan Court-house, will begin on Thursday the 19th of April next, three mile heats, the first day, supposed to be about £100. The 2d day, two mile heats, half the sum of the first. There will remain open a sweepstakes for three years old colts and fillies until the 18th April, 100 dollars each, half forfeit, 4 subscribers or no race; to be run for the day after the Jockey Club Races.

Powhatan, March 1st, 1804. wst.

The proprietor of the Turf,

Presents his respectful compliments to all the admirers of this facinating sport; and assures them, that he is prepared to afford every kind of accommodation that can be expected on such an occasion. His stables are numerous and well provided.

In the field, he has a Gallery erected, on the highest part of the ground, eighty feet long, where the *Racers* may be seen on every part of the ground. In this Gallery, DINNER will be set, and for those only who chose to dine.

☞ Tickets of admittance to the Gallery will be furnished in the bar below, at one Dollar.

Fairfield Races.

ON *Monday the 30th of next month, will be run for, over the Fairfield course, a*

SWEEPSTAKE,

for Colts four years old—two mile heats. Five colts are entered at 300 dollars each, and the subscription closed—Weights agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On the same day the " FAIRFIELD JOCKEY CLUB CUP*" will be run for—two mile heats—free for all ages. The horses to be* bona fide *the property of members of the club.*

On Tuesday the 1st day of May, the Jockey Club Purse of 400 dollars will be run for—four mile heats

On Wednesday, the purse of the proprietor of the course—three mile heats. Weights as follow:

Aged horses—133 lbs.
6 years old—128 do.
5 years old—118 do.
4 years old—106 do.
3 years old—90 do.

Mares and geldings allowed three pounds.

The Treasurer takes this opportunity of reminding delinquent members, of the necessity of forwarding the amount of their subscriptions, previously to the commencement of the races. trc

March 23, 1804.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE:

THE corner BRICK TENEMENT in this city, in the occupation of Messrs. Ellis and Allan, Judah, and others, forming three stores, with cellars and accommodations for their families—also, three kitchens attached to it, with all the other appendages.

Mr. John T. Price will shew the boundaries of the land—also the various conveniencies. This situation for mercantile business so far recommends itself, that any farther description, or comment upon it, is thought unnecessary. Those who are disposed to purchase, will be pleased to make application to the subscriber, between this and the 10th of next month; and if not sold at that date at private sale, it will be offered at public sale, for ready money. Should the subscriber be absent a few days in the mean time, Jos. Gallego or Jos. Scott, Esquires, or either of them, will have adequate powers to conclude an agreement, which will be duly confirmed and ratified by DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, March 20th, 1804. tAp.10

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office in Washington, until the 15th day of June next, inclusive.

17 From Washington by Georgetown, Alexandria, Colchester, Dumfries, Aquia and Falmouth to Fredericksburg, six times a week.

May 1 to November 1.

Leave Washington every day, Sunday excepted, at 3 p. m. and arrive at Alexandria by 7 1-2 p. m. and Fredericksburg by the next noon, in 15 hours.

Returning—Leave Fredericksburg every day, Monday excepted, at 11 a. m. and arrive in Washington by 11 p. m.

November 1 to May 1.

Leave Washington every day, Sunday excepted, at 6 p. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next day by 8 p. m. Leave Fredericksburg every day, Tuesday excepted, at 3 a. m. and arrive at Washington same day by 10 p. m.

18. From Fredericksburg by Bowling Green and Hanover c. h. to Richmond, six times a week.

May 1 to November 1.

Leave Fredericksburg every day, Sunday excepted, at 1 p. m. and arrive at Richmond the next day by 3 a. m. in 14 hours.

Returning—Leave Richmond every day, Sunday excepted, at 9 p. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next day by 10 a. m. in 13 hours.

November 1 to May 1.

Leave Fredericsburg every day, Monday excepted, at 3 a. m. and arrive at Richmond the same day by 7 p. m.

Returning—Leave Richmond every day, Monday excepted, at 3 a. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the same day by 8 p. m.

19. From Richmond by Manchester and Osbornes to Petersburg, every day. Leave Richmond every day at 4 a. m. and arrive at Petersburg by 9 a. m. Leave Petersburg every day at 3 p. m. and arrive at Richmond by 8 p. m.

20. From Richmond, Frazier's, New-Kent c. h. Williamsburg, Yorktown and Hampton to Norfolk, three times a week. Leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 a. m. and arrive at Hampton by 9 p. m. and at Norfolk on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 10 a. m.

Returning—Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 p. m. and arrive at Richmond the next days by 7 p. m. in Summer, and 9 p. m. in Winter.

21. From Petersburg by City Point, Cabin Point, Smithfield, Surry c. h. and Suffolk c. h. to Portsmouth, three times a week. Leave Petersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 a. m. and arrive at Portsmouth the next days by 8 a. m.

Returning—Leave Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 p. m. and arrive at Petersburg the next days by 1 p. m.

NOTES.

1. The Post-master General may expedite the mails, and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every 30 minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continues until the departure of any depending mail whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry with the emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alteration desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of the contract.

6 Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of August, November February and May, in one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Post-master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and are to continue in force for two years.

GIDEON GRANGER,
POST-MASTER GENERAL.

General Post Office,
Washington City, February 23, 1804. caw6t.

WE are desirous of hiring 20 likely NEGRO FELLOWS and BOYS, to be employed in the coal business at our works in the county of Goochland, for which liberal prices will be given.—We will likewise make contracts for raising from one to three hundred thousand bushels of coal during the present year.

JOHN ADAMS,
SAMUEL G. ADAMS.

March 20th, 1804. 2w.

Lost or Mislaid.

THE following Certificate of navy stock of the United States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, Esq. Commissioner of Loans, has been lost or mislaid, viz.

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 6 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is signed by John Hopkins, commissioner of loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information of the said certificate, shall be generously rewarded.

JAMES CURRIE.

Richmond, March 20, 1804.

Richmond James River Company.

THE Richmond James River Company want to HIRE TWENTY NEGRO MEN for the balance of the year, and to employ an OVERSEER to take the management of them. None need apply but such as come well recommended for respectability of character and capacity for the trust.

They would purchase eight or ten likely young Negro Men or Lads, of good character, and give a liberal price in cash.

ROBERT POLLARD

Richmond, March 19, 1804 3w.